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WHOLE NO. 2148.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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**RUBBER
STAMPS**

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE

THREE MORE NEW CASES

Pantheon Stables Add
Two Suspects.

A WHITE MAN SUCCUMBS

New Plague Center in Town--Serum
Again Used--Board Session
--Kewalo Visit.

PLAGUE CASE LAST NIGHT.

J. H. Hartman, an American, aged about 35 years, employed as night watchman at the Pantheon stables, was declared last night by Drs. Wood, Wayson and Taylor a certain case of plague. The man has been watched since Saturday by Dr. Wayson, Drs. Wood and Taylor being called in yesterday. Last evening the president of the Board visited the patient and found that the bubo, which had been observed by Dr. Wayson, had enlarged and was tender, a redness appearing over it. The patient is perfectly rational and eagerly agreed to his being transferred to the pest hospital. A dose of twenty cubic centimeters of serum anti-pes-tis was injected into the right leg.

SUSPECT CASES

Koalii, male Hawaiian, aged 30 years. Removed from kero-sene warehouse camp to pest hospital yesterday morning. Had been in the camp eleven days. Examination by Dr. Hoffmann confirmed camp physi-cian's suspicion.
Yamaoka, male Japanese, found at corner of South and Kawaiahao streets, in lodging-house containing 125 people. Re-ported by Will E. Fisher. The patient works in Pantheon stables. Inguinal glands enlarged.

Following upon the discovery of the Japanese patient on South street yesterday afternoon, who is generally reported as having been an employee of the Pantheon stables, was the more im-portant announcement that the night-watchman, J. H. Hartmann, was also a plague patient. This is declared an absolutely certain case of plague, lack-ing most of the usual symptoms except the bubo which has been developing steadily since yesterday.

When President Wood closed the Pantheon saloon and stables Saturday afternoon, he obtained a list of the em-ployes of both places. After learning the identity of the Asiatic employees, the President asked particulars con-cerning the two foreigners on the list. He was told that one, A. Wood, was then on the premises. The other, J. H. Hartmann, an American, was on the sick list, so the manager stated. He had not been at the stables the night before, but was expected that evening. President Wood ascertained that Dr. Wayson was attending the man, and in company with the physician, he pro-ceeded to the bedside of the patient, at No. 13 Punchbowl street, commonly known as the "old Holt House." Upon examination of the man, who seemed slightly ill, President Wood found the right femoral gland somewhat hardened, but there was nothing sus-picious. Sunday evening, the gland was a little larger, but the man was rational. Last evening, in company with Drs. Wayson and Taylor, the President, accompanied by health guards bearing a stretcher, went to the house again and found that the glands had swollen and the swelling was extending all around the bubo, all being very tender. President Wood, after consultation with the other physi-cians, announced to Mr. Hartmann that he was afflicted with plague. The patient looked sober for an instant, and then asked when they intended to re-move him. He was told instantly, and he acquiesced at once. After being transferred to the hospital, he was in splendid spirits and chatted with Arm-strong Smith and the nurses. Beyond the presence of the bubo there was nothing to indicate that he was a plague patient.

Remedy Injected

Close upon 10 o'clock President Wood, accompanied by Drs. Taylor, Wayson and Garvin, drove to the pest hospital, where they were joined by Dr. Hoffmann. After arranging the injector and serum dose, which all present decided should be twenty cubic centimeters only, followed two hours later by a similar dose, the physi-cians proceeded to room seven, in which the patient was resting. He greeted all with a cheery "Good evening, gentlemen," and removed the blanket from his limbs

"Well, what do you think of me Doc," he asked.
Dr. Hoffmann told him he had the right grit, and was likely "to pull through."

The patient smiled and said, "I wonder what the boys at the Presidio would say if they could see me here." Mr. Hartmann is a horseman, and his remark had reference to the tracks and stables in which he had been employed in San Francisco.

When the needle was about to be in-serted into his right thigh, he drew up his leg, saying he felt nervous, "that was all." After the needle had pricked the skin he relaxed his muscles, and calmly watched the progress of the in-jector piston as it forced the serum contents under the skin. He assisted in holding the wad of cotton on the orifice, and then watched the arrange-ment of the second dose of ten cen-timeters.

"Do you think that is going to do the business for me?" he asked as the second injection was finished.

The physician answered that he thought it would.

"That's all right then; just tell the boys up town I hope to see them soon." Upon leaving the gritty man, who has the dread disease staring him di-rectly in the face, as it were, the physi-cians bade him a good-night, and "hope you will get well, Hartmann."
"Oh, that's all right; good-night, Doc." And he calmly pulled the blan-cket around him and turned over on his side to sleep.

"With his fortitude and reserve strength," said President Wood, "I ex-pect that patient to come out all right. He has the fortitude, and that is what will sustain him."

Hartmann arrived here on January 7th from San Francisco, and has since been employed as night watchman at the Pantheon stables.

Another from Stables.

As a sequel to the startling develop-ments about the Pantheon stables and the plague deaths which have been traced there, another chap-ter was added yesterday afternoon by the discovery of a sick Japanese who admits having worked in the Pantheon stables. This case was per-sonally discovered by Will E. Fisher, inspector of District 26. He was on his round of the buildings in his dis-trict and entered a large two-story lodging-house at the corner of South and Kawaiahao streets, in which were 125 Japanese and a few Spaniards. He noticed one of the men making a plas-ter and asked him what he was going to do with it and received a reply that it was for a friend. Upon asking to see this friend, a man was pointed out, who, upon examination was found to be suffering from a moderate fever. Mr. Fisher immediately reported the matter to the Board of Health, and Dr. Jobe was sent to investigate the case. The physician reported the case as suspicious, and later on Dr. Garvin saw the patient and classed him as sus-picious, more particularly as the man stated that he had been working at the Pantheon stables. The physicians say that developments by this morn-ing will reveal positively whether it is a case of plague or not.

Nine guards were taken to the prem-ises by E. R. Hendry of President Wood's office, who surrounded the building and its numerous back en-trances and managed to corral some eighty of the inmates. As soon as the Board arrived at the Health Office from their tour of Kewalo district, they were visited by a delegation from the Citizens' Sanitary Committee, who related the circumstances of the quar-antine. Mr. Fisher received authority from the Board to take charge of the building and its inmates, and a com-plete census was taken last evening. The Japanese had been in the building but a few days, having domiciled there under a permit issued him from the

Citizens' Sanitary Committee. The in-guinal glands of the patient were found enlarged, but not tender.

Disposition of Pantheon Stables.

Inasmuch as the Board had decided at Sunday's session to merely fumi-gate the Pantheon stables and arrange a new system of drainage for the stalls and catch basins as a result of the first two deaths by plague supposed to have originated in the stables, the Board will now be enabled to use more drastic measures in ridding the block of the dangerous structure. It is un-derstood that the last lease of the property expired on January 31. The structure mainly consists of a series of heavy timbers for the walls upon which has been laid a corrugated iron roof.

A visit yesterday morning to the premises in rear of the stables disclo-sed the same ramshackly series of lean-tos and sheds as were generally found all through the Chinatown district, which were considered so dangerous to safety and public health. A thorough examination of the premises revealed no costly structures, and nothing which could be considered in the light of any-thing but "shacks." The front en-trance to the stables was zealously guarded by a health guard, but an en-trance just makal of the Uncle Sam restaurant on Fort street was unguard-ed, allowing free ingress to the stables at that point.

Board of Health Meeting.

Yesterday's session was attended by President Wood, George W. Smith, At-torney-General Cooper, Dr. Day, F. M. Hatch, F. J. Lowrey and Dr. Emerson. The President read a communication relative to steamer Kaena which has been used by the Board of Health in towing its garbage scows out to sea. The owners of the vessel rendered a bill for 23½ days work at \$60 per day, making a total amount of \$1412 for the month of January. President Wood said when the vessel was char-tered, it was understood that it would be considerably less than \$100 a day. A suggestion was made that the Board would do better by buying a steamer outright than to pay such a high ren-tal, as under such circumstances the disposal of garbage at sea would be a large item of expense if the plague con-ditions continued indefinitely. Outside of the steamer Kaena, the only other vessel available was the gasoline schooner Malolo. Mr. Hatch thought the government should own a steamer, as there was sufficient work in the health department to make use of it continually. It was explained that the tug Ellen is engaged in other work most of the time, and would seldom be at the service of the Board.

Board Visits Kewalo.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Board, consisting of President Wood, George W. Smith, Attorney General Cooper, Dr. Day, F. M. Hatch and F. J. Lowrey, accompanied by Surveyor W. E. Wall and an Advertiser reporter, made a thorough inspection of Kewalo district, upon which an exhaustive re-port had been rendered on January 18th by W. E. Wall, Ernest Wodenhouse and F. B. Edwards.

Driving down Punchbowl street to a point opposite the Government coal-yard, the Board alighted and inspected two large ponds, one of which is stag-nant, filled with green scum, rushes and an accumulation of garbage, which permeated the air with a sour odor, almost sickening. The other was not so foul, but was in the second stage of decay. The rear portions of the houses facing on Punchbowl street were erect-ed over these slimy sloughs, very lit-tle of the backyards being hard ground. Little children playing upon the small portions of hard ground were hardly able to avoid the slime. All

(Continued on Page 11)

DRILL



MAUI BUDGET

Three Japanese Crush-
ed at Lahaina.

Boy Dragged to Death--Chinaman
Committed For Attempt to Mur-
der--Other Island News.

MAUI Feb 2, 1900.—On Wednes-day, the 1st, three Japanese two men and one woman, were crushed to death in the Pioneer mill, Lahaina. The support of a molasses tank giving way for some reason caused the huge pan to fall upon the Japanese, who were standing under it and almost instan-taneously ended their lives. Sheriff Baldwin is to investigate the sad affair and will cause a coroner's jury to set on the case.

Business on Maui.

All stores on Maui have been doing an unusually brisk business owing to the embargo against Honolulu mer-chandise, or what virtually is such. For the last two months the H. C. & S. Co.'s store at Kahului, the largest mer-cantile establishment on the island, has been transacting a phenomenal amount of business, recalling the ear-ly days of Spreckelsville eighteen or nineteen years ago, when the big "Ka-hului store" provided for the wants of the whole plantation and the sur-rounding region. There is a reported "scarcity of kerosene oil, and rice is re-tailing at \$6.50 a bag. A steamer reg-ularly expected in Kahului with a cargo of general merchandise.

Boy Dragged to Death.

During Monday, January 29th, Jim-mie Alana, the little 10-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. James Alana, was dragged and killed by a horse in the pasture near his parents' residence in Kula. At 8 o'clock that morning Mrs. Alana told the lad to take his horse and catch another one in the neighbor-ing pasture. Having been gone longer than was necessary, the mother sought for her little son and soon found him and his horse near a cactus tree. The horse was standing quietly and the boy, with his foot caught in the nar-row iron stirrup, was lying on the ground, unable to speak. His head was badly bruised and crushed, prob-ably by the hoofs of the horse, which, frightened by the burden it had thrown from its back, had probably kicked viciously until it was weary of its ex-ertions. The lad died but a half-hour after his mother discovered him. Little James was one of the brightest and best-behaved of boys, both at home and in school. His funeral took place at the Makawao Catholic Church January 30th.

New Roads Building.

The Makawao Road Board are co-structing a 6-mile road running from the mauka lands of Haleakala Ranch Company, in Makawao, through the homestead lands of the Kula section. The \$5,000 appropriated would make but a poor showing if it were not for the careful and economic manner in which the work is being carried on. Practical changes in the survey made necessary by the small amount of available funds, has probably saved several thousand dollars. About 100 laborers are employe

CHILD

both the Makawao and Kula ends, and about three miles of thoroughfare have been already completed. With the ex-ception of bridging one gulch, which, however, is passable without a bridge, the road will soon be completed with-out an additional appropriation.

A Dancing Party.

On Monday evening, the 29th, a dancing party was given in the Wailu-ku courthouse, as a farewell compli-ment to Miss Clara Lowrie of Spreck-elsville, who departed February 1st, by the Lurline for San Francisco, where she is a student in the Irving Institute. The prettily decorated hall was well filled with dancers, who much appreciated the music by the Waihee String Band. A special train brought Spreckelsville and Kahului people to and from the party. Messrs. W. H. Cornwell, Jr., Geo. Cummings and Dr. Boote were the promoters of this most successful social event.

The Debating Society.

During Friday evening, January 26, the Makawao Debating Society held its regular meeting in the parlors of the Paia Foreign Church. The sub-ject discussed was "Resolved, That ar-bitration is the proper mode of settling international disputes." Messrs. W. E. Beckwith and W. O. Aiken led in the affirmative and Messrs. D. C. Lind-say and E. B. Carley championed the negative side. The audience was over-whelmingly in favor of arbitration when the vote on the merits of the ar-guments presented was taken. The sub-ject selected for next meeting is an exciting one—"Resolved, That the Boers are justified in their present war for independence."

A Series of Sermons.

During several Sundays past Rev. Dr. E. G. Beckwith of the Paia For-eign Church has been preaching an unusually interesting series of ser-mons showing how the acts of an in-dividual affect or may affect mind and matter; how every mental act is regis-tered eternally on the tabula of the mind, and that every external act may be photographed in nature by the mys-terious agency of light.

Yan Jan Committed.

On January 29th the Wa luku court committed Yan Jan, a Huelo Chinese, to trial by jury on the charge of as-sault with intent to murder. Some time ago at a gambling game in Huelo Yan Jan stabbed a fellow-countryman so severely that he has been confined to the hospital for three weeks.

Chinese New Year.

At midnight of January 30th Chinese New Year on Maui was ushered in with firecrackers and bombs. In Wai-luku the Chinese are celebrating in an unusually quiet manner; in other parts of the island the explosion of crackers and the interchange of visits mark the festive days according to the usual cus-tom.

Items of Interest.

Weather--Unusually cold, with oc-casional rains.

Chickenpox is prevalent among the children of Paia.

Walluku has been put into a fine sanitary condition.

The steamer Mokohi towed the brig Lurline to sea on the 1st.

Since Judge McKay's resignation, S. E. Kaleikau has been acting as district magistrate of Wailuku.

Rev. Mr. Jones of California is vis-iting at Hamakua and will preach in the Paia Foreign Church Sunday, the 4th.

Miss Eva Smith has returned to Ha-makua after a long absence in California. She will teach in the Ha-makua Government school.

On the 6th the ladies of Makawao district and vicinity will meet at Mrs. D. C. Lindsay's, Paia, to sew for the sufferers by the recent Honolulu fires.

A Broken Engagement.

The engagement between Miss Ber-nice Landers of this city and Mr. A. Mackintosh of Honolulu has been bro-ken. In an interview regarding the matter Miss Landers said: "If you re going to say anything about this matter in the paper I am glad you poke to me before you published it. I have no desire to make any conceal-ment of the fact that the engagement between myself and Mr. Mackintosh is broken off. I do wish, however, that you would not make use of Miss Pal-mer's name in the case. I do not wish to have her dragged into it. I am sure he would not like it. I announced the breaking off of the engagement last Friday and told it to my friends. The engagement was broken not in person but by letter. Mr. Mackintosh is now in Honolulu. He has been there some time. The reasons for breaking off the engagement? Well, I do not wish to say anything about that, except that I wished that it should be broken. I have only given that as a reason. My friends know no more. I have told them only that I desired to have it broken, and of course I cannot tell you any more."--Haywards (Cal.) Review.

Aid From Lahaina.

When the ladies of Lahaina were searching for the fire victims of Hono-lu they found the Chinese and espe-cially the natives very much interested in the cause and liberal in helping their needy people. Several boxes of good-were sent here and these, the Lahaina ladies want to have distributed among those who have lost their all.

TWO CASES TWO DEATHS

Weir Robertson Dies at Hospital.

PLAQUE SERUM FAILS

Gee Mui and Wong Chiu Victims - Japanese Suspect From Kalihi - Portuguese From Pauoa Road.

(From Monday's Daily)

DEATHS YESTERDAY.

J. Weir Robertson, who has been in the hospital since Friday night, and the first plague patient in Hawaii to be inoculated with the Pasteur anti-plague serum, died at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The post-mortem at the morgue last night at 9 o'clock determined beyond a doubt that plague was the cause of death. He was infected in the right femoral gland, and the lungs showed pulmonary symptoms as well.

Gee Mui, Chinese female child, aged one year, died at Kalihi-kai, in a special quarantine house just beyond Kalihi camp. People had been removed from one of three houses in block 15 which were left unburned by the fire of January 20. The child's father is Ah Chuck.

SUSPECTS YESTERDAY.

Kekau, male Japanese from Kalihi Camp. Was suspected on Saturday night, but certain symptoms of plague did not appear until yesterday when the patient was removed to the pest hospital. The Japanese occupied a room next to that in which Assagura died on Sunday, January 28th.

Male Portuguese, name unknown last night. Found by Dr. Peterson, in a house on Pauoa road. Is suspicious, but the patient will be quarantined in his house until further development.

WONG CHIN'S CASE.

Since the death of Wong Chin on Thursday, the health department has awaited developments in the culture tubes which were inoculated with fluid from the Chinaman's body. At 3 o'clock Dr. Garvin announced the finding of plague bacilli from the tube under the microscope. A death certificate was then issued showing cause of death was "bubonic plague."

Sunday seems an unfortunate day in health department circles. Until yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock the Board of Health bulletin board showed three ciphers; by 9 o'clock the record of plague cases as displayed thereon stood as follows: Number of suspect cases 2; number of plague cases, 1; number of plague deaths, 2.

Although entertaining hopes that the injection of the anti-plague serum would prove the powers generally attributed to it, the physicians at the pest hospital were convinced by noon that death would summon Mr. Robertson before the day was ended. It came at 4 o'clock and the announcement was officially made at the Board of Health session that he died of plague.

The body was removed to the morgue and at 9 o'clock Dr. Garvin began the post-mortem examination in the presence of Drs. Wood, Herbert and Carmichael of the Marine Hospital Service. The first stroke of the knife in the right femoral gland was a convincing argument that the man had been infected with plague. The swelling was pronounced and the gland was removed in order that microscopical slides could be mounted. The medial incision made, the spleen was examined which was found in an exceedingly friable condition. It was so friable that the surgeon had great difficulty in removing it entire, as it almost fell to pieces. The lungs too showed the infection had visited them. It was a case of an advanced type and little doubt was left in the minds of those who witnessed the examination of the true cause.

The little Chinese child, Gee Mui has been at the quarantine camp at Kalihi-Kai for a few days, and was sick probably twenty-four hours before death came. This camp is a special one for Chinese families of the better class, the guards being provided at the expense of those entering such a quarantine. Previous to quarantine there they had been removed from one of the three cottages remaining on the unburned portion of Block 15 after the fire of January 20th. During the fire several Chinese families fled to these houses, and were unnoticed for several days. President Wood, however, made a special investigation of the houses and in one of them found twenty-five people. These he ordered into quarantine and had the cottages burned. The little child was one of these sent into quarantine. At Chuck formerly lived on the miki side of Parahi street, between Smith and Main streets, where his house, built by his father, was destroyed at the end of December. He is the proprietor of a restaurant on Hotel street, opposite Dr. M. Grey's residence. The restaurant will not be affected by the death. The post-mortem

was held previous to that performed on Mr. Robertson, and a hubo was found in the right femoral gland. The Japanese suspect from Kalihi, camp Kekau, was thought to be rather suspicious on Saturday night by Dr. Howard, but nothing definite was developed in the case until yesterday afternoon when the patient was sent to the pest hospital. His temperature was very high and he is considered a clear case of plague. His room was directly next to that occupied by the Japanese Assagura, who died last week Sunday of plague.

As to the Portuguese from Pauoa road, he was considered merely as a suspect, and had not last night developed into a certain plague case. He was allowed to remain in his own house under guard.

Wong Chin & Plague Victim.

At 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon Dr. Garvin announced that the cultures from the blood of Wong Chin at the bacteriological station were examined microscopically and proved the presence of typical plague bacilli. A whitish, cloudy substance like fungus was also noticeable in the culture tubes showing where the bacilli were growing. Upon this proof President Wood made an official announcement that the second employee from the Pantheon saloon and stables premises had died of plague, and the premises were ordered quarantined.

Shortly after 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon President Wood, accompanied by several health guards, appeared at the corner of Fort and Hotel streets, and before the inmates of the stable had an inkling of what was imminent, they were hemmed in. The employees numbering seven, were taken from the stables and escorted to quarantine. The saloon and all the entrances to it were closed and the stables were placed under surveillance. A large crowd collected in the street when the quarantine was placed upon the corner, but were moved back from the scene by a guard of mounted police under the orders of Marshal Brown, who personally took charge of closing up the two buildings.

Saturday's Health Meeting.

The Board meeting was attended by President Wood, George W. Smith, F. M. Hatch, F. J. Lowrey and Dr. Day. Communication from the Waialua residents was received enclosing subscription fund for relief of persons in need of assistance, amounting to \$735 for which the Board returned its thanks. The amount will be divided and the funds turned over to the different relief committees designated.

Communication from the "Hilo Board of Health" was received regarding the last meeting of that body. The Board ordered the matter to be given the newspapers for publication.

J. F. Morgan protested to the Board against its order to destroy all bread and flour now in Love's Bakery on Nuuanu street according to the Board's action on Friday last. He also gave notice to the Board that the employees of the Health department now quartered in the bakery building should be removed, and the building turned over to him.

Mr. Lowrey moved that the Board notify Mr. Morgan that the original motion declaring that the bread and flour be destroyed will be carried out, and advise the petitioner that any claims presented to the Board for loss will be considered. Carried.

Mr. Hiltz, superintendent of the work of clearing up the debris of Chinatown district moved out of the building he has occupied, yesterday morning, and is now installed in a small building on the Ewa side of the saloon on the corner of Hotel and Nuuanu streets, formerly occupied by Nick Brennan.

It was ordered that cesspools in the burnt district be pumped out as soon as convenient.

Mr. Hatch offered the following resolution in regard to the merchandise stored in Aala warehouse, which was visited by the Board on Saturday morning:

"Whereas, there are now stored in the Aala warehouse large quantities of merchandise which was removed from the infected blocks prior to the fire of January 20th, and also many parcels of personal effects also taken from said blocks, and there is reason to believe that said goods and effects are infected with plague and from their nature it would be difficult by any treatment short of destruction by fire to render the same harmless to a reasonable certainty; and whereas, it has been recommended by the merchants' committee that an appropriation of \$100,000 be asked for to pay 66 2-3 per cent. of the value of said goods, 90 per cent. of the owners of the same having signified their willingness to accept said percentage in full of all claims, and whereas, in the opinion of the Board the public safety requires that said goods and effects, other than hardware, sewing machines, and other goods which can be effectually fumigated, should be destroyed;

Resolved that the Executive Council be requested to ask the appropriation of the Council of State of the sum of \$100,000 for the purpose of paying 66 2-3 per cent. of the value of such goods and effects, as determined by appraisement, and of paying for such other merchandise as may be destroyed by order of the Board of Health." Motion carried.

A protest was received from J. L. McLean, agent for Mrs. Grey, against the destruction of her property. No action was taken.

Mr. Smith moved that the President instruct an agent of the Board of Health to destroy all personal effects and other merchandise stored in the fumigating house on Hotel street. Motion carried.

Yesterday's Board Session.

Previous to the special session of the Board yesterday, the members visited the Pantheon saloon and stables. The party consisted of President Wood, George W. Smith, Attorney General, Dr. Day and Dr. Emerson. The seven premises were first inspected and were found to be in a sanitary condition. Mr. Abley, one of the owners of the saloon property, accompanied the Board in its rounds, and agreed to do whatever the Board desired in the way of fumigation, disinfection or renovation.

The Board found that the vaults and cesspools had already been cleaned out and disinfected and every portion which the sewage had soiled had been thoroughly disinfected. The stables were next visited. Here the Board found the soil saturated with stable fluids and some of the cesspools were in a foul condition. The two Chinamen from the stables who had died of plague were men who were continually around this pool, and the Board is of the opinion that this is one of the direct causes of the infection. The loft in which the two men slept was visited. They usually slept directly on the hay, which causes the Board to believe that this infection is also infected. In the stalls no arrangements had been made to allow the stall fluids to be drained, with the result that the earth was heavily saturated. No action was taken by the Board on the premises, the question being one which required further deliberation.

At the Health Office the question was discussed at length. One of the members was of the opinion that the Board ought to deal with the premises with the same severity as was done in the case of Chinese property-owners. The question arose as to whether the two men had caught the infection in the stables. However, as the second case occurred almost a week after the first death, and both men had been in the habit of occupying the same sleeping-quarters on the premises, there seemed little doubt that the infection was in the stables. Further than this, the rear of the stable premises adjoin Fowler's yard, which also adjoins premises lately declared to be infected with plague. Again, President Wood was certain that the stables would be frequented with rats. The Pantheon people deny that the man slept there after Monday.

The Board considered long over the question of condemning the stable structure. They felt they would be blamed if they did not act promptly with them, no matter what nationality of people were the owners.

The Board was of the opinion that the saloon and the stables were separate propositions. Mr. Cooper moved that if the proprietor of the Pantheon saloon will remove the flooring, paint the building inside and out, and thoroughly disinfect all portions of it, they would allow it to be done under the supervision of the Board of Health. Prof. Ingalls will be appointed to superintend the work.

The Stable Question.

There seemed to be a prevalence of opinion that the stables should be dealt with by drastic measures if the infection were to be eradicated from the premises. The structure seems to be composed mostly of roofing, and boarded up sides. The ground carries the infection, being saturated with animal urine which has no opportunity of being drained away. The Board decided that all the flooring should be taken out and burned, cesspools drained, and the place closed for a considerable length of time until the Board felt that it would be again safe to allow the proprietors to resume business.

Dr. Emerson moved that all the animals be removed and the place be disinfected. Carried. It was also moved and carried that the details of the treatment of disinfection of the stables be left with the President.

Hack Stand Pau.

Indirectly the question of the Pantheon stable hack stand on the Fort street side of the saloon was brought up and declared a nuisance. The hacks do not occupy a part of the sidewalk, but are inside the sidewalk limit on private property. However, it was adjudged that the position of the stand was a public nuisance, and it was "moved" that the hackstand in front of the Pantheon saloon be declared a nuisance and ordered discontinued by the Board of Health. Carried.

Mr. Cooper asked when the drill shed inmates were to complete their period of quarantine. Yesterday ended the 15th day of their detention, although President Wood declared that their quarantine only began on Thursday last when they were disinfected and given an entire change of new clothing. Mr. Cooper explained that the camp had been singularly free from sickness. It was moved that after a lapse of seven days from complete disinfection the inmates of the drill shed be allowed to depart. By this motion, the Japanese will complete their quarantine on Thursday next, and the Chinese the following Saturday.

SUGAR MILLS COMING.

Thirty-five Car Loads of Machinery For Kaunakakai, Molokai.

ANSONIA, Conn, Jan 6.—An impressive sight to local people yesterday was a train of twenty-five flat cars, loaded with three complete sugar mills from the Farrel Foundry and Machine Company, which left this city for New York at noon. Today twelve more cars loaded with the same kind of freight were sent away.

These cars will be unloaded in New York, the sugar mills stowed away in the hold of a steamer and sent direct to Kaunakakai, Hawaiian Islands, and will complete an order received last March for seven mills. Four have been sent before but not in one shipment. Mr. Farrel, the president of the company making these mills, is the owner of sugar plantations in Cuba, where the mills have been in use and found to work successfully.—N. Y. Sun.

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR RHEUMATISM.

I think I would go crazy with pain were I not for Chamberlain's Pain Remedy. writes Mr. W. J. Stapleton, Hermine, Pa. I have been afflicted with rheumatism for several years and have tried remedies without number, but Pain Balm is the best medicine I have yet found. One application relieves the pain. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd. agents for B. I.

Locomotor Ataxia

Cured by

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

for

Pale People

This is the sworn statement of a man who was cured.

"My lower limbs seemed to be dying—losing all sense of outward feeling. The most excruciating pains made me almost wild with misery and I could not stand alone. I tried electricity with no avail. Several physicians gave me treatment which was not effective. One day I read of a man who had Locomotor Ataxia, and was cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I procured a half dozen boxes, and took them before I was convinced a cure was possible, and finally used one box a week. My pains gradually disappeared, color came back to my flesh. I could walk, run and jump, and actually dispensed with a cane."

JOEL SHOEMAKER,
Editor *Farmer and Dairyman*,
North Yakima, Wash.
Subscribed and sworn to before me,
this 3d day of January, 1899.
JAMES R. COE, County Clerk.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of a gripe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold by the dozen or hundred, but always in packages. At all druggists, or direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box, 6 boxes \$2.50.

HEADQUARTERS

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Tires fitted to any Vehicle at very short notice.



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DEALERS IN ALL KINDS

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Bought, sold and exchanged on commission.

Stock for breeding purposes a specialty.

Parties desiring to buy or sell anything in our lines would do well to consult us. Any information relating to same will be freely given.

Correspondence solicited.

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Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

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DON'T

Spend Your Money

ABROAD!

You are making it here.

We beg to announce to the public that we are making great preparations for the coming Holiday Season, and will have a large stock of Well-Selected Goods from the principal factories of the world. Our buying is done by a concern who have had many years' experience in this business and control the largest trade on the Pacific Coast. We promise our patrons that many new articles in our lines that will be shown in San Francisco can be found in our store. Our stock will comprise

STERLING SILVER,
FINE PLATED WARE,
HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR SPOONS,
(New Designs.)
HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR CHINA,
(Something New.)
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FIGURES,
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And Many Novelties.

All goods sent out as presents will be prepared in a separate department, where they will be put up in the best of style, using fine boxes, paper, etc.

Our Holiday Season will open about the middle of November, which will give our friends on the other Islands ample opportunity. You will be able to give more presents this year because our prices are right.

Special care given to mail orders.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.
LIMITED.

King Street.
Merchant street entrance next to the Postoffice through our Arcade.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORE
IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
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Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Eczema.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles 25, 50, each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 150—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.—BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the government stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
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The Ewa Plantation Co.
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The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH - EDITOR

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1900

COMMERCIAL MUSEUMS.

The great success in building up trade with foreign countries which stands to the credit of the Commercial Museum of Philadelphia is inspiring the merchants of San Francisco to propose an institution of the same kind. That they will go on and get it may be inferred from the quality of the men who have the matter in charge and from the steps already taken. It is as certain as anything in the future can be that the museum will come and that when it does, Pacific ocean trade will receive an amount of studious attention that it has rarely had in the past and be developed by great combinations of capital rather than by the limited and haphazard efforts of individual enterprise.

The intent of a commercial museum is to give American merchants the chance which they will not take by travel and the planting of branch houses abroad to learn the precise wants of foreign communities through object lessons of what such communities use and buy in rival markets. There are more merchants in the United States than one might think who belong in the category of the man who—in the apocryphal tale—sent a shipload of warming pans to the South Seas. Every volume of Consular reports contains protests about the kind of goods that are packed by American merchants to be sold in distant markets. In answering an inquiry why so much of the trade of Argentina is in the hands of Germans, the United States Consul at Buenos Ayres wrote that Boston and New York exporters who had tried to supply Argentina merchants with printstuffs had consulted the taste of Boston rather than that of the Latin-American market they had sought to enter. The printstuffs were fine in quality and were durable—but they had no scarlet edges. They were not made in that bravery of color the Argentine women loved. The Germans, on the other hand, had sent no goods to the market until they had studied the trade on the ground, and then they sent the gorgeous fabrics which were in demand and of course captured the trade in prints. When about to angle, one should not cut bait according to his own taste, but the taste of the fish. That was the way with these German merchants; but unfortunately the American merchants had long pursued the opposite policy. They simply would not travel and study trade conditions and, though their foreign trade in some lines has expanded vastly in spite of them, they yet have the mortification of seeing the bulk of the jobbing of Central and South America, their own natural markets, remain in alien hands. Of the trade of Australia they have had until recently but slight conception. On these accounts they perhaps deserve or have deserved the characterization of Dr. Vosberg-Rikow, director of the association of German business men, who said: "With all their enterprise and ingenuity we need not greatly fear the Americans. Their training is too incomplete and one-sided to render them successful competitors in the long run."

The commercial museums, however, mark a new departure. If the American merchants as a class cannot see the advantage of sending spies into far countries, they are at length willing to provide museums in which our intelligent Consuls and such business men as have adopted the German methods, may deposit specimens of the wares and products in demand. A visitor to the Argentine section of the Philadelphia museum can see at a glance what the Argentines buy and what they pay for it. If he can make something as acceptable for less money, or something more acceptable for the same money, why there and then he gets an incentive which, if followed up, may put him in possession of a rich trade.

The San Francisco museum will naturally apply itself mainly to the trade of the countries bordering on the Pacific ocean. Here is a field fit for the widest enterprise. The west coasts of Mexico, Central and South America, all of Australia, Micronesia, Polynesia, Siam, China, Japan and Siberia figure in that enormous circuit. By collecting from each the fabricated articles in use, displaying them to our merchants at home, and showing the business men of the Pacific Coast will soon cease to be a mere curiosity. They will know precisely what is wanted of them and it will be their own fault if they do not, before many years have passed, and with the cooperation of the Eastern colleagues, make the United States the commercial power of South Sea.

that sea which, in Seward's phrase, is to become the theater of the world's maritime activities.

OUR SATURDAY SERMON.

(From Saturday's Daily)

We have in the Anglo-Boer conflict the spectacle, which the American Civil War presented, of two outwarring peoples who play for victory in faith that prayer is answered and invoke the same God with an earnest protest of the outcome of their intent. The English nation has been, since the South African war took its bad turn in a supplicatory religious attitude and is now on the point of asking the Queen to proclaim a day of national humiliation, fasting and prayer. On the other hand those modern Covenanters, the Boers, are always appealing to the throne of grace and in the very midst of battles hold such meetings for prayer and praise as Cromwell's Ironsides were wont to do. Here we have what might be called, in diplomatic phrase a theological impasse. "Ask and ye shall receive." Both of the war-worn combatants are asking. Both, as Christian nations, have an especial right to ask. Yet both cannot hope for the answer they seek. Both cannot have victory. One must succeed and the other fail. In the final analysis what is puzzled humanity to do—accept the cynical apothegm of Napoleon that God is always on the side of the strongest battalions, or confess that these questions in the governance of the world are insoluble and timidly leave them alone?

The problem of God's arm in war, as thus presented, is one that interests too many millions of people to be left in the background of religious mystery. Always since Christianity became a vital force, it has been a theme of speculation and it always will be. The theologians have written libraries to show that God answers prayer but in His own way, and that what seems to be a denial of favor is oftentimes the supremest blessing. The children of those who prayed for triumph at Marston Moor and Naseby and yet went down in defeat would not now wish to have had those battles turn out differently. They realize that what happened was for the best good of the nation. It is the same way with the descendants of the prayerful southerners, who, like Stonewall Jackson, invoked God's favor on the cause of the Confederacy. They, too, begin to see that God answered their fathers mercifully; for if the Confederate arms had won and a new nation had been founded on the principle of disunion, it would, in subsequent days of internal difference, have jarred to pieces. Triumph would have ended in misery and ruin; in failure was the safety of the stricken State. If we take this view of the question, the problem of the efficacy of prayers addressed to the God of Battles becomes clearer, though it does not obviously meet the promise upon which the supplicant for aid and favor relies. "Ask and ye shall receive," is a very explicit text which admits of few mental or spiritual reservations.

Perhaps in wiser theology it may be resolved that Providence has established certain principles for the good of man and that only they who labor or battle for the maintenance of those principles need pray in the hope of being answered. A delegation of clergymen went to Lincoln in the dark days of the Civil War and one of them said: "I hope God is on our side." The solemn and pregnant answer was: "I hope we are on God's side." It is the prayer of the "just" man and presumably the just cause which avails much. There is no efficacy in prayers for what is wrong or vicious. If this view is taken, conflicting prayers need raise no question of metaphysics. They become in the spiritual court what the pleadings of litigants become in the temporal court. Both sides appeal with faith; the Judge sifts the merits of the claim, the just man gets the verdict. Does it not appear through all history that conflicting prayers for national well-being have been answered in this way? What decision has been handed down which has not, in the long run, brought the greatest good to the greatest number?

The Englishman prays for victory over the Boer, the Boer prays for victory over the Englishman. Both cannot receive the blessing sought, and in one case it would not be a blessing but a curse. God has His own purposes; and he who prays most in accordance with them is the one for whom the manna in the wilderness will fall and to whom the ravens even of the battlefield will bring the bread of life.

THE PANTHEON PLAGUE SPOT.

With all the desire in the world to assist the Board of Health, we must question the wisdom of the course it is pursuing toward the Pantheon stable and shops.

If the stable were infected places these are infected. Two Chinamen, who were employed there as general help, were dead of plague; a Japanese who was assisting there has just been taken to hospital as a suspect; a white woman came down last night, it is reported, that the ground under the stable and naturally, under the stable is insanitary. For years it has also been cesspool poison. Back of the stable are shops almost everywhere enough to be typical of the Boston Estate. To cap the climax it is known that rats which, when sick, play a part in the society of human beings, came into the stable during the month of January and staggered about the feet of employees, who killed them with clubs. The bodies were buried in compost heaps where some of them were exhumed yesterday. Rats which run in the stable also visit the saloon. The two institutions open into one another and might be said to lay under one roof.

One could judge from precedents that the Board of Health would have condemned and burned these nurseries of the black death without delay. A house which the late Mrs. Franz merely entered, before she was conceded to be sick, was destroyed. Other houses, in good sanitary shape but from which plague patients had been removed, were also put to the torch. Yet the Pantheon property still stands, and it is so imperfectly guarded that a reporter of the Advertiser entered it the back way unchallenged yesterday and examined the whole place. People pass it, assemble about it and enter it; rats go in and out of it carrying germs of the Asiatic scourge wherever they may go. And now it is actually proposed to save the stable and saloon by letting the owners tear up the floor, replace it with clean boards and otherwise renovate the premises. God help the laborers who, in removing the flooring, happen to be scratched or pierced by splinters; God help the carpenters and painters and paperhangers who have to go over the reeking superstructure inch by inch.

Do we need to draw the moral? Is it not perfectly obvious to the public that the Pantheon property ought to be surrounded with a tight wire fence to keep the rats in and then set afire? Is there any reasonable excuse for the Board of Health in delaying such action an hour?

Late last night, after the above article had been put in type, the Advertiser was informed that the Pantheon stables would be burned today. We congratulate the Board and the community.

OUR COMING STEAMSHIPS.

The developments in commercial and shipbuilding centers during the past few months point to the appearance, on the Pacific ocean, in the present decade, of steamships, carrying the American flag, which will compare favorably in tonnage, speed and passenger accommodation with all but a few of the ocean greyhounds of the Trans-Atlantic routes. We are not sure that there will be, in the final analysis, any superior quality in the best Atlantic steamers. Owing to difficulties of harbor depths and dockage, they have probably reached the limit of size, and unless some improvement of a radical nature comes in engines and boilers, of speed, as well. With the Pacific ocean vessels the tendency is one of continuous improvement, and if this goes on in the present ratio it will not be long before there will be little choice between the great steamships plying between the United States and Europe and those which traverse the passenger and freight routes between the United States and Asia.

The Spreckels are not the only ones who are building a fleet of swift Leviathans for these waters. James Hill of the Great Northern is going to put on a line from Tacoma which will contain steamships of great tonnage and higher speed than the 6,000-ton, 17-knot boats of the Oceanic line. There is even a hint abroad that two of his ships will be superior to the White Star queen, but it is not altogether credible. Still, we are bound to say that the largest steamers can be used to advantage here as soon as the cotton trade reaches anything near its maximum development.

The Russians also promise something in the way of big ocean carriers. It is their ambition to compete, by means of the Siberian route, with the steamship service on the Pacific and Atlantic. They are now building a line from Vladivostok to San Francisco, and another from Vladivostok to Seattle. They are also building a ship which will be superior to the White Star queen, but it is not altogether credible. Still, we are bound to say that the largest steamers can be used to advantage here as soon as the cotton trade reaches anything near its maximum development.

As a result of these changes Hawaii is bound to get much closer and cheaper communication with the Mainland. It is rather absurd to spend a week, or nearly a month, between here and San Francisco, to pay \$75 for very ordinary service when one may traverse the three thousand miles between New York and Queens-town in about five days for \$50. In time we shall learn to some thing approximately the Atlantic routes. Such a ship as the White Star Oceanic, running between Yokohama or Manila and San Francisco could travel from Honolulu to the Pacific Coast metropolis in less than three days and a half. Guarantee business is already doing that and the ocean flyers must come and with them the chance to travel and do business all over these seas at a reasonable price.

It was this that the vigilant eye of William H. Seward foresaw so many years ago. The realization of his prophecies began when Japan smashed the prestige of China and opened up that vast, ancient, and yet virgin land to the exploitation of the world. It continued through the minor essays of expansion among Pacific islands, it will find its crown, so far as America is concerned, in the possession of the Philippines. And in the midst of all the hurry of traffic Hawaii will stand forever as the toll-gatherer at the cross-roads.

Rich corporations that want their shacks burned by the Board of Health ought to be accommodated. At the same time the Board should not neglect to send the bill and take a release from any future damage claims. Site-clearing for private improvements is not strictly a public charge.

The occurrence of sporadic cases of plague is to be expected. They come as small showers do after the main storm has passed. Fortunately, the Board of Health is now prepared to meet them with a specific medicine as well as with the general measures of a sanitary nature. That is a fact which counts for a great deal in connection with the fresh developments.

The yacht Norna is at Auckland and the "Commodore" is giving high teas aboard and receiving attentions ashore with his customary aplomb. At least that was the case some three weeks ago. Since then San Francisco papers, with full accounts of the "Commodore's" enviable proficiency at cards and loans, may have reached Auckland and given society an excuse to save the remnants of its bank account.

It is said that Great Britain and France will protest against the fortification of the Nicaragua canal in case that waterway is built. Why they should take such a course does not justly appear. Great Britain has fortified Suez and certainly that is a precedent which the United States, if it assumes the cost of building the Nicaragua canal, may properly follow, though we admit that a necessary antecedent would be the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

The Advertiser regrets the need of exposing the Bishop Estate at every turn in the present sanitary investigation, but the need exists. This morning we are compelled, in keeping track of plague spots, to record the Estate as the owner of that part of Kewalo, the awful nastiness of which made those who visited it yesterday physically ill. Viewing these facts in connection with the Estate's ownership of the part of Chinatown where cesspools were most insanitary and brotels the most abundant, candor leads us to say that the Bishop Estate trustees could not be more unmindful of the welfare of this city if they were recognized public enemies. In any well-regulated Mainland county they would long ago have been indicted by the Grand Jury, held up to personal execration by the press and removed from their positions by the courts. It is an outrage that the honored name of Berenice Pauahi Bishop should be identified with a management which, as much as any other one real estate connection, was responsible for the cholera and is responsible for the bubonic plague. Despite its educational benefices, the Estate, as now mismanaged, is a menace to public safety.

Wharf and Plantation.

The sailing-master of the schooner-yacht Norna writes from Apia to a friend in this city that Commodore Weaver has purchased several hundred acres of land near Samoa's principal town and has employed about 500 natives to clear the estate preparatory to starting a cocoa plantation. A private wharf is also being built in Apia harbor at which ships will load the product of the plantation to carry it to a market. This man was formerly on the Archer as mate and he seems to be firmly convinced in his belief in Commodore Weaver, saying that he is a very rich man and at the head of many great enterprises.

ABOUT SUGAR

Latest Quotations on The Market.

The Effect of the Plague Upon Shipments—Porto Rico and Philippine Duties.

The state of the sugar market is given below to January 24th. The latest quotations are from telegrams to Williams, Dimond & Co. of San Francisco, and are furnished for publication through the courtesy of Messrs. F. A. Schaefer & Co. of Honolulu. Other matters of interest to Hawaii are taken from the latest circular of Willett & Gray, who touch upon the effect of the plague upon sugar shipments and the duty upon Puerto Rico and Philippine sugars. The following is the week's summary.

Sugar Changes were made in the San Francisco market the afternoon of Jan. 16, dry granulated being advanced to 5c and sugar for export to Honolulu to 3 1/2c for dry granulated, since which the lists have again been changed, Jan. 19 another advance of 1/2, making dry granulated in the local market 5 1/2c, for export to Honolulu 3 3/4c, since which no change reported.

Basis—Was advanced on the 17th, cost and freight sale, 1,500 tons at 4.24, again on the 18th, spot sales 1,500 tons at 4 1/2c, since which no sales reported, making basis for Island sugars, Jan. 23, New York, 4 1/2c; San Francisco, 4c.

Dry Granulated—Continued unchanged until Jan. 10, when it was advanced in the New York market to 5c less 1 per cent, equivalent to 4.95 net, since which no change reported. London Beets—Jan. 17, 9s 4 1/2d; 18th, 9s 7 1/2d; 19th, 9s 6d; 20th, 9s 7 1/2d; 22d, 9s 8 1/2d; 23d, 9s 7 1/2d.

Eastern and Foreign Markets—Latest mail advices from New York, under date of Jan. 19, report market steady and strong at current quotations, 4 1/2c bid for a cargo of Demerara centrifugals, while sellers are holding for 1-16 advance, which buyers are not yet ready to pay. Offerings light and conditions favor sellers. European markets quoted a little easier for beet sugars. Contracts for May delivery, offered at 9s 10 1/2d; Oct-Dec. delivery, 9s 4 1/2d. All conditions, however, point to continued steadiness in the raw sugar market.

London cable, Jan. 19, reports Java No. 15 D. S., 11s 3d; fair refining 10s 6d; Feb. beets, 9s 7 1/2d, as against 9s 2 1/2d same date last year. Statistical position—Willett & Gray report total stock in all hands estimated Jan. 17, 183,221 tons, against 99,338 tons same date last year. Cuba six principal ports, 11,400 tons, against 7,955 tons last year. Total stock in all principal countries at latest uneven dates, Jan. 18 by cable, 1,473,621 tons, against 1,428,165 tons; excess over last year, 45,456 tons.

We would call your attention to article in Willett & Gray's Weekly Circular, dated Jan. 18, on the interruption of receipts of sugar on account of the plague in the islands. It may be of interest to you to know that the estimated total consumption of refined in the United States during 1899 was 2,040,676 tons, of which the American Sugar Refining Co. supplied 67.9 per cent, Independents 28.7 per cent and the beet factories 3.1 per cent, foreign refined .3 per cent, while the previous year total consumption was 1,855,533 tons; American Sugar Refining Co. 67.2 per cent, Independents 29.2 per cent, beet factories 1.8 per cent, foreign refined 1.8 per cent. The difference between raw 96 degrees and refined averaged during 1899 50c per 100 pounds, against 73c in 1898.

From Willett & Gray.

It is possible that there is some anticipation of interruption of receipts of sugar from the Sandwich Islands on account of the outbreak of the bubonic plague in the Chinese quarters of Honolulu. We learn by wire of 22 deaths thus far in that city. The Hawaiian Gazette, received this week, gives report of extraordinary efforts making by the Government to limit the plague to the Chinese district, Chinatown being entirely surrounded with a guard of Government soldiers. Late arrivals at San Francisco of sugar from Honolulu have been detained in quarantine and fumigated before landing. Shipments of Sandwich Islands sugars

"The Thorn Comes Forth With Point Forward."

The thorn point of disease is an ache or pain. But the blood is the feeder of the whole body. Purify it with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Kidneys, liver and stomach will at once respond. No thorn in this point.

Scrofula—"I was almost bedfast with scrofula and catarrh. Had no appetite. Hood's Sarsaparilla soon made me stronger, and later all the sores disappeared and catarrh stopped." Nellie Osmer, Des Moines, Iowa.

Cat Eaten—"Was tired out, had no appetite until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. It built me right up and I can eat heartily." Ella M. Haer, Athol, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

could be effected from three ports other than Honolulu and as there is no evidence of the plague at those places, shippers may avoid Honolulu and forward their sugars from the other ports. With this plague now in Australia, Manila, Brazil and the Hawaiian Islands there is some danger, to say the least, of its obtaining a foothold here sooner or later. Very large purchases of raw sugars have been made by our refineries in Europe the past week, which will come in opportunely if any interruption of receipts comes from other countries. The position of sugar is very strong and we recommend the carrying of a full line of stocks.

Porto Rico and Philippines.

Congress is now considering the question of duty on sugar from Puerto Rico. The question of tariff on products of the Philippine Islands is not likely to come up for some time, in view of the unsettled conditions of affairs in the islands. The President has recommended that the products of Puerto Rico be admitted free into the United States proper. This is being vigorously opposed by the representatives of domestic producers of beet and cane sugar, tobacco, fruits, etc. Others, however, do not see how Congress can avoid providing for free entry, as Puerto Rico is now a part of the United States, and having been ceded by Spain without any conditions. The case is different with the Philippines, as the treaty with Spain provides that Spain may have the privilege of trading with the Philippine Islands for ten years on equal terms with the United States, so that duties are likely to be assessed, meanwhile, on the products of those islands, although there is a possibility of Congress fixing them at special rates. It is said that tariff rates on goods admitted into the Philippines will be adjusted in such a way as to benefit also the European countries from whom we receive special trade advantages in the ports of China over which these Governments have control.

The chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means is reported to have said that, while some Republicans were now talking in opposition to the free trade measure, he had no doubt but that they would fall into line if it went before the House, and that the imports of sugar and tobacco from Puerto Rico would not be sufficient to seriously affect those industries in this country. That there was more fear on account of the Philippines, but that he did not think the products of the Philippines would be admitted free because of the privileges given to Spain for ten years under the treaty.

HARVEST.

[Judge Hardy of Kauai is the author of the following poem, which is the first he ever wrote.]

There is life in the world that is growing—
To remove its accretions of wrong;
To give light to those sitting in darkness,
And the rights that to manhood belong.
When the despot shall lay down his scepter;
And the rich cease oppressing the poor;
When the great shall be honored for service,
And the good to the state they secure.
When the wise of their knowledge imparting,
To the simple their lives to improve,
Shall remember that these are their brethren,
And commend all their teaching by love.

When the rule of the Master shall triumph—
"Do to all as you would they should do;"
As your Father in Heaven is loving,
To His spirit as children be true.
And the long line of those who have labored,
And their lives have not counted as dear;
Who have looked for reward to the harvest
When in aftertimes it should appear—
Their example to us is inspiring,
And it stirs all our manhood to show
That while reaping we also are sowing
For the harvest the future shall grow.

Lihue, Kauai.

NOTES FROM EWA.

The People There Want to Come and See Chinatown.

Many and varied are the speculations as to the date quarantine will be raised and pools are being made up on the result. Everybody is planning to go to Honolulu and view the remains of Chinatown at the first opportunity and the railroad people are preparing for the rush when traffic is resumed. At Ewa Plantation shipments of sugar have been temporarily discontinued pending the fumigation of the storage warehouse in town and a large shed has been constructed to accommodate the output. The sugar being turned out is exceedingly good for this time of year. An average of 975 to 1000 tons of cane are ground daily, which produces from 120 to 125 tons of No. 1 sugar.

Valance is still maintaining their little "one-horse" quarantine; no one being allowed to alight from the train on their sacred soil, regardless of where they come from. This entirely unnecessary precaution is causing considerable inconvenience to travelers along the line.

Three Japanese laborers were killed at the Pioneer mill, Lihaina last Wednesday. A heavy piece of machinery fell on them, instantly crushing out their lives.

MAIL FROM FAR SAMOA

News of Hawaii's Plague at Apia.

PROTECTIVE ORDER ISSUED

The Americans at Tutuila—German Religious and Military Ceremonies Held at Mulinu.

Following are excerpts from the latest files of the Samoa Herald:

When the steamer Mariposa came into harbor yesterday morning people on shore were alarmed at seeing the yellow flag hoisted on the fore. The Health Officer found out that in the last port of departure, Honolulu, some cases of the bubonic plague had occurred, but were confined to the Chinese quarters. In view of the possible danger which could arise from the vessel having communication with Apia, the Health Officer at once proceeded to Mulinu and went, together with the President, on board the steamer to take all necessary and practicable steps in the matter. After conferring with the captain and the doctor and purser, the President was informed that the Mariposa arrived off the port of Honolulu at 6 a. m. on the 4th inst. She was boarded by the pilot and entered the harbor of Honolulu, but was not allowed alongside the wharf. She remained in the stream continuously from the time of her entering the harbor until she left. She discharged 144 tons of cargo into lighters alongside and took on board 250 tons of coal, also from lighters alongside (coal is an article exempt from quarantine provisions). The discharge of cargo and loading of coal upon and from lighters having been done by the ship's crew alone, none of whom came in contact with any person from the shore. Forty-three cabin and thirty-eight steerage passengers were disembarked in lighters; no packages, papers or letters were taken on board of any kind, with the exception only of the regular mails for Samoa, New Zealand and the Australian colonies, which had been thoroughly fumigated at the Honolulu postoffice, a certificate for which was produced to the President. Another certificate was also shown stating that from the time the Mariposa arrived off the port of Honolulu until she left again she had been in charge of a special agent of the Board of Health, who allowed no other communication with the ship except as above stated. Under these circumstances the President did not hesitate to give, with the sanction of the Health Officer, permission to land all the San Francisco cargo, with the one restriction: that the crew should not come in contact with the shore laborers. The mails were also landed, but before delivery were thoroughly re-fumigated in the hospital at Sogi. The President, Dr. Funk and the pilot, as well as two passengers from San Francisco, were also fumigated. There is not the slightest suspicion of any danger of contagion.

Health Authorities Act.
The following official order has been issued by the President of the Municipal Council at Apia:

According to an official information from Honolulu, bubonic plague made its appearance there on Dec. 12th and up to Jan. 2d twelve deaths have occurred therefrom, of which the last was on the 1st.

By the power vested in me by Section 20 of the Quarantine Ordinance, 1891, I hereby order and declare the port of Honolulu to be an infected port. All native boats and canoes are strictly prohibited from going alongside of vessels coming from the said port.

All boats, lighters and other craft belonging to Europeans, as well as boats carrying the Samoan mails are allowed to communicate with said vessels only by special permission of the President, which permission will be granted only after the Health Officer has admitted the vessel to pratique.

Mulinu, the 16th day of January, 1900.

W. H. SOLE.

Americans at Tutuila.

The U. S. S. Abarenda left Pago-Pago harbor on Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock for Auckland, where she goes for some material which is required by the contractor here; she will also go into dock in Auckland. There was a large muster of girls from the different villages to see them off and "Tofa mai Fele!" could be heard all over the bay. The natives here are in great glee that America has taken over the island instead of Germany. I may mention that the Abarenda has buoyed whale rock and Grampus rock, two rocks just inside the entrance of Pago-Pago harbor, which will be a great convenience to master mariners in making harbor. The works are almost at a standstill, some of the men are employed in paving on the hill and filling in the sea shore, so as to reclaim a large plot of ground for the U. S. Government. There are several large churches being built in the east end of the island for the L. M. S. missionaries of the largest one being 48 by 101 feet, estimated to cost \$3,000. The Rev. E. V. Cooper has just finished his M. E. meeting. The collections are the highest that have ever been made in the island, the sum collected being \$7,610, by far and away the largest made in any one district.

The following letter was issued by

the commander of the U. S. S. Abarenda: U. S. S. ABARENDA.
Pago-Pago, Dec. 6, 1899.
To the High Chief Faiva, Leona Tutuila. I arrived here yesterday from Apia. While in Apia I received information that the three great powers, Germany, England and the United States of America had agreed to divide the government of the Samoan Islands between Germany and the United States. Germany will assume the government and protection of Upolu and Savaii and the United States will assume the government and protection of Tutuila, Manua and the other islands east of Upolu. England will withdraw altogether from the islands. As the senior naval officer of the United States in Samoa, I have to express the wish that the chiefs will inform all the natives of the change of government in Tutuila and that the chiefs will keep order as they are now doing. It is desirable that all the natives should resume their avocations, plant their gardens and settle down to habits of peace and industry. This course will soon bring great prosperity to the island of Tutuila.
All danger of war is now averted, but the United States will punish all riots, quarrels and crimes. The chiefs are urged to call upon me to assist them in punishing all persons who commit crimes or create disorder.
The authority of the chiefs, when properly exercised, will be upheld.
I shall sail for Auckland, N. Z., in the Abarenda tomorrow, December 7th, but shall return to Pago-Pago in a few weeks to complete the work on the wharf and buildings now being erected here.
Very respectfully,
B. T. TILLEY,
Commander, United States Navy, Commanding U. S. S. Abarenda and U. S. Naval Coal Depot; Senior Naval Officer of the United States of America at Samoa.

Religious and Military.
On the 18th of December a religious and military celebration took place in Mulinu, in memoriam of the German naval officers and men who died 11 years ago in a fight against Samoans at Fagaili and Vailele.
At about 10:30 a. m. a detachment of about 50 armed sailors of S. M. S. "Cormoran" with their officers, headed by the ship's band and followed by their commander, the German Consul, and a number of officers and petty officers, and a deputation of the ship's crew without arms, but carrying palms and wreaths of flowers, were marching through the town to Mulinu. The landing corps went into position in front of the monument, their backs being turned to the harbor; all the officers not belonging to the landing corps, all officials and petty officers stood close to the band facing Apia, the deputation with palms and flowers at the left wing of the landing corps with their front to Mulinu.
After the first verse of the choral song: "Ein fester Burg ist unser Gott" had been sung, Captain Emsmann, Commander of S. M. S. "Cormoran," spoke in the most elevating and inspiring manner as follows (translated): "Blessed are the dead for they will be in the presence of God." Eleven years have passed since our comrades resting here in God have lost their lives in the service to our Emperor and Sovereign. Now, eleven years later, reaches us the news that the ground, where German blood has been sacrificed, will be German ground in the future. Therefore it is most becoming to us today to remember the dead heroes. At the time when Germans of Apia were carrying the coffins of the dead to their last resting place, here I was standing at the very same spot as at present to say the prayer in lieu of an evangelic person and to solicit the benediction of the Almighty God for the dead heroes. Now, when the joyful news about Samoa has reached us, fate favors me again to stand at these graves and to pray to the Lord that He may lead kindly and benevolently the fate of our dear Fatherland. I was a hard fight in which our brothers were sacrificing their life's blood. In landing behind Matutan the crew of the "Olga" were fired at by the enemy at dark of night. Bravely advanced our men to carry out the "Adler" and the "Eber." Amidst continuous fighting all round the dead and wounded had to be carried the long way to the Vailele plantation, not to leave them in the hands of the enemy. At this plantation I landed with my crew as First Officer of S. M. S. "Eber." The officers of the "Olga" were dead or wounded. A German employee of the German firm, Mr. Halde, who is present amongst us also today, had taken the command of the firing trillars, the rifle of a shot sailor in his hand. Pride filled my heart to see how our men were fighting. There was discipline, there was war-skill and shrewdness, but no giving in, no getting weak, nobody thought of his own person, everybody offering joyfully his life and blood. As soon as the landed crew of the "Adler" appeared on the battle field, the enemy retired decidedly in the bush. The fight had cost us sixteen dead and thirty-eight wounded, but we had shown the enemy how Germans are used to fight and even today the Samoans talk with terror of the German way of fighting and of German bravery. Here lie resting forever our brave comrades, men whose hearts were filled with love for the Fatherland and confidence in God. When the deadly wounded sailor Zitzke of S. M. S. "Eber" saw his end approaching, he folded the hands and prayed: "God Almighty in Thy hands I commit my soul." These were his last words. The German Navy will always remember the dead comrades and the Fatherland will never forget their deeds. Let us follow them in the fear of God and in the faithfulness to our Emperor. In humble solicitation we pray to God, our Lord, that He may give strength and to let us die, when the Fatherland calls, like as our brave brothers did. Faithful to our Emperor, faithful to God.
Then, after all the wreaths, palms and flowers were laid down at the monument and on the graves around, the sailors presented arms and the choral "Gott mit uns Zerschmettern" being sung, and having been pronounced, Captain Emsmann took the word again and said:
When some months ago we humbly

thanked God the Almighty for His help and salvation out of the perils of wrecking on the Wirbelwind reef we renewed our oath of faithfulness to our Emperor. We have experienced ourselves that God does not forsake a brave sailor or soldier. At the graves of our comrades who died for their Fatherland, let us remember today the oath sworn. Our Emperor, God protect, God Save our Emperor and our Empire.
Three loud cheers for H. I. M., the Emperor sounded in the air, the sailors again presenting arms and the band played: "Heil Dir im Siegerkranz." Then all marched past the monument with: "Eyes to the right," and after leaving Mulinu the band played a lively march.
The burial ground in Mulinu had before been put in splendid order by the men of the "Cormoran," the monument and memorial stones were cleaned, the inscriptions renovated and the flower decorations were abundant. The whole act was an imposing one.
The commander of S. M. S. "Cormoran" and Mr. Grunow, German Consul, desire to thank all those who assisted and sent wreaths and flowers.

AT AUCKLAND
Prince Bert Aboard the Norna.
Party Well Received -- Weaver Entertained -- Lost a Sailor -- Going to Europe.
The Samoa Herald of December 2d says:
"United States yacht Norna, 89 tons, arrived in port on Saturday, the 2d inst., from Japan and Honolulu via Fanning Island. Fine weather and calm until the day before reaching the Samoan coast, when it blew very hard. Commodore Weaver is owner and sails his own vessel. The Norna is manned by a crew of eight. A few days previous to arrival one of the hands fell overboard and was drowned; every effort was made to save the man. Two gentlemen and two ladies are guests of the Commodore."
The Norna is noted as among the arrivals at Auckland, N. Z., where the party is having a very fine time. The schooner, with Bert Peterson on board, arrived there on January 14th. On the 18th an official welcome was given by the Auckland Yacht Club on board the U. S. S. Admiral. F. Dillingham, United States Consul, Commander Tilley of the U. S. S. Abarenda, and Bert were the invited guests. The evening was pleasantly spent and numerous toasts drunk and the proceedings wound up with the usual "For he's a jolly good fellow," sung with "much feeling."
On the 20th the Norna was flagship at a regatta in aid of the South African war funds. Flags of all nations decorated the handsome vessel, which was crowded with guests. The Commodore was most lavish in his hospitality and a dance on board wound up a very pleasant gathering.
With regard to the festivities aboard the yacht, the New Zealand Herald of January 19 says:
"The Vice Commodore (Mr. C. P. Murdoch) said that it gave him extreme pleasure to express the good feeling, on behalf of the club, which existed all around toward Captain Weaver and Commander Tilley, and to see the flag of the United States flying on three vessels in our harbor at the same time, viz., the Norna, the mail steamer, and the U. S. S. Abarenda. He felt that something ought to be done to recognize Captain Weaver personally amongst them, and regretted he was leaving so soon.
"Mr. Reynolds announced that Captain Weaver had been elected a member of the Auckland Yacht Club.
"The Norna will make an extended stay at Auckland, it being Mr. Weaver's intention to make a trip to Australia and England, and during the time he is away the yacht will be stripped, caulked and generally overhauled. On Mr. Weaver's return the yacht will leave for Samoa."

FOR THE BABIES.

There is no better medicine for the babies than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Its pleasant taste and prompt and effectual cures make it a favorite with mothers and small children. It quickly cures their coughs and colds, preventing pneumonia or other serious consequences. It also cures croup and has been used in tens of thousands of cases without a single failure so far as we have been able to learn. It not only cures croup, but when given as soon as the croupy cough appears will prevent the attack. In cases of whooping cough it liquefies the tough mucus, making it easier to expectorate, and lessens the severity and frequency of the paroxysms of coughing, thus depriving that disease of all dangerous consequences. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Donations From Kauai.
Mrs. Dole has received \$250 from Kauai for clothes for the homeless people. One hundred dollars is from Mrs. Helen Sinclair Robinson, \$100 from Jane Sinclair Gay and \$50 from Miss Eliza Gay. Mrs. Dole is buying cloth to send to the different camps as the necessity of each camp requires.

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Down Again
In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely.
Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.
The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.
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CALIFORNIA FEED CO.
TELEPHONE 121.

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HONOLULU.

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SERUM COMES

A Large Quantity by the Moana.

Correspondence From French Foreign Office—Pasteur Toxin on the Way From Paris.

Serum for plague patients and prophylactic serum for those who have been exposed to the plague have arrived in Honolulu. The first lot of the valuable remedy came from the Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service at Washington, D. C., consigned to Dr. Carmichael, surgeon of that branch of service on duty in Honolulu. He received by the Moana 100 vials of the Pasteur serum, or anti-plague serum, which is intended for persons already attacked by the bacilli. Also 1,000 small vials, each containing a single dose of the prophylactic, were received to be given to those persons who have been only exposed to plague.
The Board regretted their inability to obtain the serum at an earlier date in order that its active principles could have been tested and the remedy given a fair trial while the epidemic was in full sway. However, there is a large quantity of it on hand, which can be made use of in the future should there be a recurrence of the disease. Instructions accompanied the consignment of toxins and are as follows:
Haffkine's Prophylactic.
This fluid is purely prophylactic in character; it is in no sense curative and should not be confounded with anti-plague serum.
It should not be used on those already exposed to the infection of plague, but its employment should be limited to the immunization of persons or communities threatened with the disease.
The prophylactic is a toxin, and should an individual treated with it contract the disease prior to the production of its anti-toxic effects he would probably succumb. In a week or ten days after its use this anti-toxic effect is produced and renders him immune to the disease. The immunity thus conferred lasts an undetermined time, probably several months, and may be increased by a second or third treatment. The inoculation is followed by a reaction.
Each vial contains 1 c. c., or one dose. The fluid is turbid, and should be shaken to break up shreds or clumps which might occlude the needle of the syringe. It should be kept in a cool and dark place.
The fluid should be injected hypodermically into the loose connective tissue of the back, arm or other convenient regions, and with the usual precautions employed in such operations, as sterilizing the area by some antiseptic solution and by boiling the syringe.
In view of the importance of the subject, the Marine Hospital Service requests that you report the effect of the prophylactic to the Director of the Hygienic Laboratory of the United States Marine Hospital Service, Washington, D. C.
Consul Most, representing the French Republic, received from the Department of Foreign Affairs, Paris, a reply to his request for plague serum, which was cabled via San Francisco in the middle of December. The following is the reply of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs:
"Foreign Office,
Paris, Jan. 8, 1900.
"Sir: In your telegram, which arrived at my Department via San Francisco, December 29 last, which informed me of the appearance of bubonic plague in Honolulu, you expressed a desire to have a certain quantity of 'serum anti-Pasteur' for the authorities of Hawaii, who wish to use it in combating the epidemic.
"The Director of the Pasteur Institute, to which I sent your request, has just delivered to me a parcel containing twenty-five vials of the serum, which I immediately forward to you for presentation to the authorities of the country of your residence.
"DELCASSE."
The serum will undoubtedly arrive by the next steamer. In addition to these shipments, Dr. Hoffmann's preparation of serum will be ready shortly.
As a precautionary measure President Wood has the vials stored in the cold storage department of the Hawaiian Electric Co.

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—THE—

Von-Hamm Young Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU.

—AGENTS FOR THE—

Lancashire Insurance Company.

CAPITAL, £3,000,000.

Paid Up Capital and Funds, £1,687,162.

Insurance effected against loss or damage by fire on buildings and contents of warehouses, office and store premises and private dwellings at moderate rates.

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Life business also transacted on favorable terms.

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The Best, Safest and Cheapest
Disinfectant
...In the Market...
It will kill all animal life and correct
Foul Odors.
Directions—Mix a 25-cent or one pint bottle with twenty parts of water and it is ready for use—at an expense to you of 25 cents for
20 Pints
Put up in all sizes.
—RECOMMENDED BY—
HOLLISTER DRUG CO.
FORT STREET.

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely.

Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.

The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

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HONOLULU.

—AGENTS FOR THE—

Lancashire Insurance Company.

CAPITAL, £3,000,000.

Paid Up Capital and Funds, £

NEWS OF HILO

Extracts From Local Journals.

Sanitary Precautions -- Home Industries -- Hilo Harbor -- Various Notes and Comments.

HILO, Jan. 28.—The Tribune says: The multitudinous burnings of the Honolulu Board of Health, and the naturally favorable conditions of the climate together, must have a wonderfully depressing effect upon the plague microbe, otherwise it would not have failed to take advantage of the many leakages in quarantine regulations caused by the continuous shifting and vacillation at this end of the line, and the free and easy methods of dealing with ingress and egress at the other end.

It is certainly nothing less than amusing to learn that when the Kinau on her last trip returned to Honolulu, with her load of freight rejected here, a great roar went up from the authorities there against allowing this same freight to be landed at the place from which it originally came, on the ground that it was dangerous stuff and never should have been handled and shipped at all. The chickens that came home to roost looked much sicker than the chickens that left at dawn. We dare say the whole system of quarantine and of intercourse between the islands, as looked after at Honolulu, has been of the slipshod fashion, that would have caused the hands of Honolulu to be raised in horror had the plague existed at some other point and that city been the objective point of vessels sent out with goods and passengers from such infected point.

As far as we in Hilo are concerned, we wake up every morning with a different idea of what is and what is not required in the way of quarantine. This is probably caused by the revolution of the earth upon its axis. One day we consider it dangerous to even allow a vessel from Honolulu to appear above the horizon. The next day we are willing to receive almost anything, except letters sealed with sputum, first-class passengers and George Beckley. The third morning we arise with the idea that rice and cast-iron is all right but blue denim and cement are the certain lurking-places of evil. Probably so many changes of front tangle up the microbe so that he flops around helplessly in space, and his right hand knoweth not what his left hand is up to. Now if the Honoluluites don't look upon Mr. Loebenstein as a source of danger, political and microbial, and cast him into durance vile on quarantine island, we may expect that he will straighten out all these knots and arrange matters satisfactorily for us, for Honolulu, and for the bacillus, so that each may go his way with a mens sana in corpore sano.

Home Industries.

The Herald says: The absence of establishments in Hawaii for utilizing wild-growing marketable articles is the wonder of strangers. This island, better than any other, perhaps, offers inducements to capitalists who would start a cannery for putting up fruits; guavas, pineapples, oranges and limes grow in abundance and without unusual care, and the guavas go almost entirely to waste. It is admitted that guava jelly made here is superior in every way to the Italian article, and yet no organized effort has been made to produce it in quantities for the market. Pineapples grow in abundance and of a flavor that is unexcelled; Puna and Kona grow oranges and limes that will find a market at any time, but the local demand does not warrant marketing them. Any of these fruits may be canned to advantage and shipped to the Mainland at a profit—once a cannery is established. Hawaiian-made castor oil, from castor beans which grow wild, is now on the market. C. H. Koelling, who advertises for castor oil beans, has established a plant on Oahu that is destined to utilize all the beans grown on the group, at the same time putting it in the way of persons to make money gathering the beans. Mr. Koelling is the starter in one of the many new industries that will be developed within the next few years.

The Pathfinder's Trip.

The Herald says: It is stated that the trip of the Pathfinder to Hilo is by direction of President McKinley upon the advice of Senator Clarence Clark of Wyoming. It will be remembered that Senator Clark made two visits to the islands last year and on both occasions came to Hawaii. While having interests in Honolulu, the strong card in his interests in the islands is centered in his relations with Col. Sam Parker. The combination on Hawaii of which Senator Clark is a member expects to do a great business in Hilo, and he realizes the necessity for better shipping facilities, so that vessels may go alongside the dock. The influence of a Senator in this respect is more weighty than that of a dozen Representatives, and the general Senator from the rattle ranges of Wyoming may be using his for Hilo and this island. The logical exhorter for Hawaii in Congress would be from California or Oregon, but the people here will not object in the least to one from the sage brush country, particularly if he be as close to the Administration as is Senator Clark.

Advantages of Hilo.

The Herald says: The opinions of United States Government officers on the advantages presented by Hilo harbor are at least encouraging to resi-

dents of Hawaii who hope to see Hilo a metropolis of note. The necessity for a breakwater has been apparent since shipping began, but the needs of the place were overlooked by the old government and are but now getting recognition at Washington. When Uncle Samuel sees something in his own domain that is necessary to the better transaction of his business, he fixes it up to suit him. Hilo harbor is necessary, if not at the present time it will be in a very few years or about the time a breakwater is finished. The officials quoted tell the people that the harbor is the best on the islands; nearly every sailing master who has visited here during the past twenty years has said the same thing but in spite of this Honolulu people think they have the whole thing.

Hilo's Harbor.

The Tribune says: Hilo has reason to be pleased at the very favorable views held by the Pathfinder people relative to Hilo bay. They are of course the only views that could be held, for the natural excellence of this harbor is undisputed. It is one thing, however, to know we have a good harbor, and another thing that the United States Government should know it, and the latter fact is certainly a long step in the direction of harbor improvement, and toward the making of this a naval station of greater or less importance for the Government.

Every commander of vessels either commercial or governmental, who enters this port goes away most favorably impressed and disseminates views in accordance with those impressions. It is not therefore too much to hope that the sanitary troubles which have made Honolulu largely a closed port will react for our benefit, since many vessels will be turned in our direction. Honolulu has always aimed to paint Hilo in the blackest colors of the navigator in her own harbor, and it is only in contingencies like this that we can hope to counteract these falsehoods.

A Former Drouth.

The Tribune says: The citizens of long standing are beginning to recall ancient history to determine when the last time was that it quit raining in Hilo and didn't seem likely to ever come again. As nearly as the Kamaeina can make out it was in the winter of 1871-72 that pillars of dust occupied the principal Hilo streets to the exclusion of all other traffic. The heavens went in the dry dock along in October and consistently stuck to it until March. Then the clouds went on a grand spree which lasted the rest of the year, and the survival of the fittest so far as the inhabitants was concerned was brought down to a swimming basis. Rain in Olua is supposed to have originated at that time and never to have stopped since until the present drought. Government records show that at that period the inhabitants of Hilo petitioned Honolulu for a watering cart, a deputation of suppliants being sent down with samples of Hilo dust. They were received with derision and thrown into a lunatic asylum, charged with having water on the brain, and the government chemist analyzed the alleged dust and proclaimed it machine dried mud.

Wildler's Agency.

The Tribune says: Commodore George Beckley having been allowed to tread the sacred soil of Hilo proposes to set up a general agency of the Wilder S. S. Co. in the presence of his enemies and conduct business as of yore, only more so. He is not at all embarrassed over the indignation of the common herd, and though he will not lie awake nights seeking to make Hilo happy, nor make free gifts of steamers to bring in mail languishing at Mahukona, yet he is arranging to keep as many steamers as possible employed along the whole coast, and since freight is not to be brought into and out of Honolulu, he will take it into and out of Hilo at the same modest rates as of yore. The two inter-island steamship companies will divide up the whole coast trade of the island between them and make Hilo their headquarters while Honolulu is afflicted. George says the Kinau has gone to Makaweli for sugar, which she will take directly to the coast. This is probably, however, a joke intended to frighten Hilo into the belief that they will "never see their darling any more." There is a report that Kauai sugar will be largely shipped to Hilo to be loaded on Coast bound vessels. This report, however, has not been so far confirmed as to put it beyond the pale of doubt.

Hilo's Health Committee.

The Tribune says: At the meeting of the local health committee on Sunday last the matter under discussion was the work of whitewashing the dwellings and business places of Chinese and Japanese on the Front street mauka. It was decided to push the work to completion as rapidly as possible. The question of whether or not quarters all over town should be treated in the same way was left for further discussion. Dr. Philip Rice made the statement in the meeting that prior to the cleaning-up crusade on Front street a great portion of his time each morning was devoted to the treatment of fever patients there. Since the cleaning up he reports but one fever case in that locality. The patient was recently brought from Olua.

Abundant Sugar Yield.

The Tribune says: Manager von Graevemeyer of the Hilo Portuguese Mill Co. has just finished grinding cane taken from the Lyman tract of land back of the Boarding School. The thirty-five acres were planted by the mill company, and one-half ton of the Pacific Guano Co.'s fertilizer was used to the acre. The yield of sugar was 280 tons, or eight tons to the acre. H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., are agents for the fertilizer.

New Health Officer.

The Tribune says: Charles G. Spencer, the only Hawaiian boy in the First California Volunteers, is the proud possessor of an honorable discharge from the service and a medal given by the State of California to the men who served in the Spanish-American war in the Philippines. Besides these he has a commendatory letter from the captain of his battery, Young Spencer has been appointed health officer

in Hilo to succeed Charles Vincent, who returns to regular duty on the police force.

Puna's Manager.

The Tribune says: Manager William Campbell of Puna plantation, accompanied by his family, left for his post of duty last Saturday. Mr. Campbell says that the analysis of the soil on the Lyman tract on the plantation showed a larger percentage of lime and nitre than is found anywhere else in the islands. Under Mr. Campbell's management the work begun by Harry Ryecroft will be pushed forward until all the land is planted in cane.

Items From Both Papers.

The new pest house out beyond the rifle range is nearly completed as well as the road leading thereto.

A wave of temperance is likely to sweep over Hilo shortly, as the stock of fire water in town is running short.

The tug Lurline yesterday fell a victim to a big wave which struck her broadside and swamped her in many fathoms of water near the Pathfinder.

Eighteen sprinkling carts, each with a capacity of 1000 gallons, are sprinkling all the streets of Honolulu daily with a solution of sulphuric acid and water.

In the shooting range this week Sheriff Andrews scored 81 out of a possible 100 with a revolver, and on Tuesday night Henry Espinda made with a rifle 29 out of a possible 50. He won the silver cup.

The survey gangs for the Kohala-Hilo railroad have advanced beyond Pepeekeo. The first section to be submitted for Government approval will probably extend to Hakalaui. It will follow the coast to about Honoum.

We read that Honolulu has half a dozen watering carts of a capacity of a thousand gallons sprinkling her streets with sulphuric acid and water. Hilo would be contented if it had one cart to sprinkle her streets with plain water. Fortunately, we don't need sulphuric acid.

The Honolulu sugar shippers say, "Certainly San Francisco can't refuse sugar from a port so carefully quarantined as Honolulu." Perhaps not; but Hilo had its well-grounded doubts about that quarantine, and it may be San Francisco won't believe everything she is told.

E. W. Hitchcock passed through Hilo on Monday with some elopers from the Olua plantation in tow, whom he had caught to the north of town. He reports the runaway tendency pretty strong in Olua, and says there have been about a hundred escapes from contract duty in the last few months.

There is something of a candy famine in Hilo on account of the Honolulu quarantine. Pringle has about reached the end of his three hundred pounds holiday supply, and the young man who can keep his best girl in candy these days will probably prove the devotion of his pocketbook as well as his heart.

Mails from Honolulu for ports on this island as far as Oolaka were landed at Kawaihae on Thursday. It is difficult to understand what right the steamers have to land Honolulu mails at any ports on this island. It is still more difficult to understand why mails are sent to some ports and not to others. Are the latter more subject to infection than the former?

The Hilo Sanitary Committee have finally come to the conclusion that perhaps the sputum on stamps and envelopes is not so dangerous after all, and mails will be received here—if they come. At present they seem a little shy about seeking our shores, and a sad lack of information relative to the outside world will probably be for some time the penalty of our exclusiveness.

DON'T NEGLECT

A Common Case of Piles—It may Lead to Serious Results.

(From the Sydney Herald.)

When people generally understand that all such fatal diseases as fistula, ulcer of the rectum, fissure, etc., almost invariably begin in a simple case of piles, they will learn the wisdom of taking prompt treatment for the first appearance of trouble in this quarter. Doan's Ointment will certainly cure every form of piles—itching, bleeding, protruding, or blind piles—and hundreds of lives have been saved by using this cheap, effective remedy right at the start, because at such a time a single pot will effect a cure, while in the old chronic, deep-seated cases, several pots are sometimes necessary before a lasting cure is effected. Here is a case:

Mr. William Gilliver, of the well-known firm of Gilliver & Curtis, railway and general contractors, and whose private address is "Avoca," Bankstown, has written the following unsolicited letter, which we herewith publish in full:

Messrs. Foster-McClellan Co., 76 Pitt St., Sydney, N. S. W., February 14, 1899.

Dear Sirs:—In justice to you and suffering humanity I write to say that I suffered from itching piles for 22 years. I tried many doctors and pretty well all kinds of patent medicines, but got relief for a short time only. Seeing your Ointment advertised I bought a pot and did not use more than one-half of it, not six months ago, and I am perfectly cured. You may use this as you wish.

Yours gratefully,

WILLIAM GILLIVER

It cannot be repeated too often that Doan's Ointment will cure itching piles. IT WILL CURE THEM ABSOLUTELY. But do not take the manufacturer's word for this; ask or write Mr. Gilliver; he knows, for it cured him, and he lives in Bankstown, a suburb 12 miles from Sydney. Is not that the best possible kind of proof? Could there be better?

Doan's Ointment is sold by all dealers at 50 cents per box or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Foster Drug Co., Honolulu, agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

H. Hackfeld & Co. sent a case of angles to the children at the drill-camp on Saturday.



Make The Hair Grow

With warm shampoos of CUTICURA SOAP and light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow when all else fails.

CUTICURA SOAP is not only the most effective of skin purifiers and beautifiers but the purest and sweetest of toilet, bath, and baby soaps.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA SOAP, 25c. (Jarment, 25c.) POTTER, DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Proprietors, Boston, U.S.A. British Agents: NEWBERRY & SONS, London. "How to Have Beautiful Hair," free.

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MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, <A> FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC
Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

The 1900

COLUMBIA, RAMBLER AND HARTFORD BICYCLES seem to be just about the right thing. We have had samples of these wheels and will have a big stock by the "Australia" in two weeks. Most of the Chainless Columbias are sold to arrive, there is such a demand for this wheel. They are four pounds lighter this year and are fitted with the

SPECIAL TROPICAL TIRES

which makes them a perfect mount for these islands. The Columbia Chainless weighs less than 25 pounds and we guarantee it for any rider weighing up to 300 pounds.

...OUR...

Hartford and Rambler

chain wheels are beauties, call and see the samples. We have as complete repair shop as ever, though it is not conveniently located at present. During this year we expect to get back to the old corner, where a fine modern department is to be fitted up in our new store. At present we sell, rent and repair wheels in the brick building on the upper side of King Street opposite to where our old stand was and are able to do the best repair work done in town, rent the well known Columbia Chainless, and sell any model of Columbia, Rambler or Hartford for cash or on easy installments. We want your custom.

E. O. HALL & SON, LTD.

School For Sugar Industry

AT BRUNSWICK ESTABLISHED 1872.

Subsidized by the Government. Enlarged 1876. Frequent rebirths by 1083 persons.

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The Directors

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Read the Hawaiian Gazette

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Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836. Accumulated Funds£3,975,000.

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Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims.

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Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000
Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,890,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000
Total reichsmarks 43,830,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

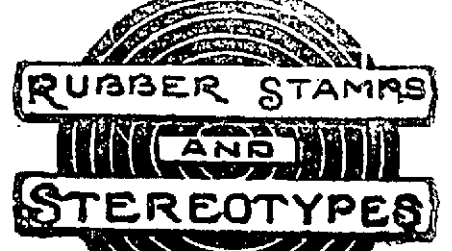
H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

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AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

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